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GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

BY

GEO. C. HURLBUT, *Librarian.*

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Census Office has just issued the *Report on the Population of the United States at the Eleventh Census, 1890, Part 1.*

The area of the country (exclusive of Alaska) is 3,025,600 square miles, and the total population (excluding the inhabitants of Alaska, the Indian Territory and the Indian reservations) was, on the 1st of June, 1890, 62,622,250. The following table gives a view of the progress since the year 1790:

YEAR.	POPULATION.	AREA SQUARE MILES.
1790	3,929,214	827,844
1800	5,308,483	827,844
1810	7,239,881	1,999,775
1820	9,633,822	1,999,775
1830	12,866,020	2,059,043
1840	17,069,453	2,059,043
1850	23,191,876	2,980,959
1860	31,443,321	3,025,600
1870	38,558,371	3,025,600
1880	50,155,783	3,025,600
1890	62,622,250	3,025,600

In computing the density of the population, the land surface only has been taken, and Alaska and the Indian Territory have not been considered. With these restrictions the density was: In 1790, 4.89; in 1800, 6.61; in 1810, 3.69; in 1820, 4.91; in 1830, 6.35; in 1840, 8.43; in 1850, 7.93; in 1860, 10.84; in 1870, 13.30; in 1880, 17.29; in 1890, 21.31.

The most densely peopled States, for ninety years, have been Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In 1890 the former had 318.44 inhabitants to the square mile, and the latter 278.48.

The District of Columbia, with a population of 3,839.87 to the square mile, is in fact a municipality.

The white inhabitants of the country numbered, in 1890, 54,983,890. Of these 34,464,247 were of native, and 20,519,643 of foreign, parentage.

The coloured population numbered: *Negroes, 7,470,040; Chinese, 107,475; Japanese, 2,039; civilised Indians, 58,806.

According to the census of 1870, which is declared to be untrustworthy, there were 14,528 negroes to 100,000 whites. In 1880 the proportion was 15,162 to 100,000, and in 1890 13,586 to 100,000. The percentages of the two races at each census were:

YEAR.	WHITE.	NEGRO.
1790	80.73	19.27
1800	81.12	18.88
1810	80.97	19.03
1820	81.61	18.39
1830	81.90	18.10
1840	83.16	16.84
1850	84.31	15.69
1860	85.62	14.13
1870	87.11	12.66
1880	86.54	13.12
1890	87.80	11.93

Of the 20,519,643 persons of foreign parentage (one parent, or both, being of foreign birth) there were:

Irish, 4,913,238; Germans, 6,851,564; English, 1,922,638; Scotch, 540,779; Welsh, 220,540; Canadian English, 939,746; Canadian French, 513,428; Swedes, 726,430; Norwegians, 596,131; Danes, 213,036; Bohemians, 215,514; French, 255,488; Hungarians, 71,519; Italians, 248,601; Russians, 254,635, and of other nationalities, 1,114,088.

Alaska, for some unknown reason, is always pushed out of sight like a poor relation. Its area is set down at nearly 600,000 square miles, with a total population of 32,052. Of these 4,298 were white, 23,531 Indians, 2,288 Mongolians, 1,823 of mixed origin, and 112 classified as "all others."

The whole number of Indians in the United States is 271,784, divided into three categories, as follows:

Civilised Indians (included in census).....	58,806
Alaska Indians (excluded from census).....	23,531
Indians of Indian Territory and the Reservations (excluded from census).....	189,447
	<hr/> 271,784

* This word, in the Census returns, includes all, wholly or in part, of negro blood.

In the *Report on Statistics of Churches in the United States at the Eleventh Census, 1890*, also just issued, Table 9 gives the following summary of denominations:

Adventists, 60,491; Baptists, 3,712,468; Brethren (River), 3,427; Brethren (Plymouth), 6,661; Catholics, 6,257,871; Catholic Apostolic, 1,394; Christadelphians, 1,277; Christians, 103,722; Christian Missionary Association, 754; Christian Scientists, 8,724; Christian Union, 18,214; Church of God (Winebrennerian), 22,511; Church Triumphant (Schweinfurth), 384; Church of the New Jerusalem, 7,095; Communistic Societies, 4,049; Congregationalists, 512,771; Disciples of Christ, 641,051; Dunkards, 73,795; Evangelical Association, 133,313; Friends, 107,208; Friends of the Temple, 340; German Evangelical Protestant, 36,156; German Evangelical Synod, 187,432; Jewish Congregations, 130,496; Latter-Day Saints, 166,125; Lutherans, 1,231,072; Mennonites, 41,541; Methodists, 4,589,284; Moravians, 11,781; Presbyterians, 1,278,332; Protestant Episcopal, 540,509; Reformed, 309,458; Salvation Army, 8,742; Schwenkfeldians, 306; Social Brethren, 913; Society for Ethical Culture, 1,064; Spiritualists, 45,030; Theosophical Society, 695; United Brethren, 225,281; Unitarians, 67,749; Universalists, 49,174; independent congregations, 14,126.

The figures represent the communicants or members.

The total number of organizations in the country (including Alaska) is 165,177, with 142,521 church edifices and 23,334 halls, including 47 Chinese temples and 1 hall. The total value of church property was \$679,630,139.

The way of the census agent, like that of the transgressor, is hard, and the Introduction presents some of the objections offered by conscientious believers who were asked to supply information. The agent was reminded in several instances that David sinned in numbering Israel, and that punishment came upon him. The Dunkards passed a solemn and ungrammatical resolution against taking part in the matter. A representative of another body referred to the words of Jesus: *My sheep hear my voice and I know them and they follow me*; and added: "He knows His sheep, but me or you don't."

A minister wrote that he belonged to the church of the first born who are written in Heaven, where the class-book, the family register, was kept, and that, having no example from either Christ or the Apostles, his people kept no registry or enrolment.

THE REMOVAL OF PROF. DAVIDSON.—In the early summer of

1895, Prof. George Davidson, one of the most efficient among the many distinguished scientific men who have given character and renown to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, was removed from his position at the head of the Survey on the Pacific Coast.

This arbitrary action, unhappily not singular, on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, roused the public indignation, which expressed itself in the following memorial, laid before the President by the Geographical Society of the Pacific:

To His Excellency Grover Cleveland, President of the United States :

Among the removals from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, just announced, is that of Professor George Davidson, for many years in charge of the Survey on the Pacific Coast.

The Geographical Society of the Pacific desires to enter a respectful protest against this removal. Professor Davidson is physically far more active than his years would lead those not acquainted with him to suppose. He is amply able to do duty in the field to-day, and his long experience and well-earned reputation in scientific circles render his services exceptionally valuable to the Coast Survey. Thoroughly familiar with the routine, he is fully qualified to carry on what yet remains to be done along this coast.

We consider it a grave mistake to remove him. One who could devote night after night to taking stellar observations for the United States Government in a cold, damp observatory, from 9 P.M. to 3 and 4 A.M., keeping this up for periods of sixty and seventy consecutive nights, and transact the daily office business of the Survey besides, as the Professor has frequently done within the past three years, can scarcely be called too old for duty. Many men who are twenty years younger than he is could not go through such a physical strain. In reducing the appropriation for his department Congress did not intend to dispense with his services.

As a recognition of his work for the advancement of science the Royal Geographical Society of London elected him an honorary member of their organization. In 1894 the French Government appointed him a corresponding member of the "Bureau des Longitudes" of Paris. This honor has never before been conferred upon an officer of the United States Government. In both instances the action was a compliment to the American people.

And this Society does, therefore, with a view to the benefit of the public service, respectfully ask that your Excellency take such action as may be necessary to restore Professor Davidson to his former position.

RALPH C. HARRISON,
IRVING M. SCOTT,
CHAS. L. TAYLOR.

JOHN PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*

PRECIPITATION IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1893.—The Report of the Chief of the Weather Bureau for 1893, just issued, contains a tabulated statement of the precipitation, monthly and annual, so far as recorded at the stations throughout the country. In many instances the returns are fragmentary, and these have not been

taken into account in the preparation of the following list of averages:

STATE.	NO. OF STATIONS.	AVERAGE. PRECIPITATION.
Alabama.....	35	50.82 inches
(Mobile, 63.42 in.)		
Alaska.....	2	87.47 “
Arizona.....	37	11.78 “
Arkansas.....	35	47.38 “
California.....	281	21.01 “
(San Francisco, 17.91.)		
Colorado.....	70	12.23 “
(Denver, 8.48.)		
Connecticut.....	21	49.31 “
Delaware.....	3	41.68 “
District of Columbia.....	4	36.04 “
(Washington, 36.71.)		
Florida.....	31	53.51 “
Georgia.....	40	44.04 “
(Savannah, 61.58.)		
Idaho.....	8	19.98 “
Illinois.....	44	33.05 “
(Chicago, 27.47.)		
Indiana.....	35	42.92 “
Indian Territory.....	5	31.50 “
Iowa.....	65	27.47 “
Kansas.....	59	19.11 “
Kentucky.....	27	39.86 “
Louisiana.....	34	49.80 “
(New Orleans, 48.02.)		
Maine.....	10	40.72 “
(Portland, 43.61.)		
Maryland.....	13	41.07 “
(Baltimore, 32.15.)		
Massachusetts.....	67	44.85 “
(Boston, 41.84.)		
Michigan.....	55	34.86 “
(Detroit, 34.18.)		
Minnesota.....	42	25.65 “
(St. Paul, 25.95.)		
Mississippi.....	25	50.36 “
Missouri.....	68	38.70 “
(St. Louis, 39.33.)		
Montana.....	14	13.88 “
Nebraska.....	50	18.87 “

STATE.	NO. OF STATIONS.	AVERAGE PRECIPITATION.
Nevada.....	35	9.25 inches.
New Hampshire.....	21	38.21 "
New Jersey.....	49	47.78 "
New Mexico.....	19	12.19 "
New York.....	57	42.76 "
(New York City, 53.01.)		
(Buffalo, 38.64.)		
North Carolina.....	38	52.60 "
(Asheville, 46.90.)		
North Dakota.....	21	16.43 "
Ohio.....	90	39.52 "
(Cincinnati, 44.00.)		
Oklahoma.....	9	22.33 "
Oregon.....	53	41.96 "
Pennsylvania.....	70	44.02 "
(Philadelphia, 37.65.)		
Another observer makes the Philadelphia record 45.23.		
Rhode Island.....	7	49.47 "
South Carolina.....	20	53.21 "
(Charleston, 70.99.)		
South Dakota.....	33	18.48 "
Tennessee.....	29	47.26 "
Texas.....	58	19.42 "
(Galveston, 35.43.)		
Utah.....	24	11.46 "
(Salt Lake City, 17.35.)		
Vermont.....	12	37.79 "
Virginia.....	32	46.72 "
(Richmond, 46.04.)		
Washington.....	23	46.57 "
The heaviest precipitation in the United States is 118.88 inches at Neah Bay, Washington.		
West Virginia.....	22	40.65 "
Wisconsin.....	43	29.80 "
(Milwaukee, 32.87.)		
Wyoming.....	10	9.86 "

The Report closes with tables showing the loss of life by violent wind and by lightning for the four years, 1890-1893. The great losses occur in the months from March to September, inclusive, though 21 deaths were caused by wind in November, and 11 in December, 1892. The total of deaths by violent wind in the four years was 1,032, and 784 persons were killed by lightning.

THE MAZAMAS ENTERPRISE.*—The plan of sending a heliographic message from mountain to mountain, between British Columbia and Mexico, on the 10th of July, was partly executed by the Mazamas, and is reported at length in the Portland *Oregonian* of July 21. The operations were limited to six peaks—Mts. Hood, Jefferson and Diamond in Oregon, and Baker, Rainier and Adams in Washington.

The Mt. Baker party failed to reach the summit, and the Diamond Peak party had not sent in a report.

Mts. Rainier, Adams, Hood and Jefferson were successfully ascended, but the atmosphere was charged with smoke and the signals from Rainier and Jefferson were obscured. Communication between Mt. Hood and Mt. Adams was satisfactory for a considerable time, until both summits were hidden by the cloud of smoke, which rose to a height of more than 12,000 feet.

The instruments used were made in Portland, Oregon, after the army model, but with mirrors 6x6 in., instead of $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. The mountings were of aluminium.

One of the objects to be accomplished in the ascent of Mt. Adams was the measurement of its height. This is put at 9,570 feet in most atlases and books of reference.

Twelve boiling-point observations, taken at intervals of 15 minutes, were computed by Mr. Alciatore, of the U. S. Weather Bureau at Portland, and compared with those simultaneously taken in that city. Five separate calculations, with different formulas, gave the following results: 12,255, 12,258, 12,184, 11,966 and 11,952; the average being 12,123 feet.

RAIMONDI'S WORK IN PERU.—Prof. Courtenay DeKalb, of the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri, in a letter to the *New York Nation*, of July 18, reviewed the life and work of Antonio Raimondi, a man not more remarkable for his amazing industry than for his absolutely unselfish devotion to the cause of science.

He was born at Milan in 1826 and began his career in Peru in 1849. He died in 1890, universally respected, and was interred with imposing obsequies.

In forty years he had laid broad and deep the foundations of a monumental work on the geography and geology, the mineralogy, botany, zoology and ethnology of Peru. He travelled in every part of the country, collecting specimens, making astronomical and barometrical observations and accumulating stores of information.

* See *Bulletin*, No. 2, 1895, p. 176.

Besides the valuable monographs and memoirs which he contributed to the transactions of societies in France and Italy, and 16 sheets of the map of Peru, Raimondi brought out the following books:

El Departamento de Ancachs, in 1873.

El Perú, Vols. 1, 2 and 3, in 1874-1879.

Minerales del Perú, in 1878.

The volume on Ancachs was published through the liberality of Henry Meiggs; the other works by the Peruvian Government. In 1886 the Government assumed the expense of editing, under Raimondi's supervision, and publishing the continuation of *El Perú*, but in the crippled condition of the country after the war with Chile nothing could be done. It was during the war that the Italian Government made an offer to Raimondi to supply him with all necessary scientific aid and collaboration, and to bear the entire expense of publishing his work, if he returned to Italy with his collections. This offer he declined, under a sense of moral obligation to his adopted country.

The collections have been examined by the Geographical Society of Lima.

They contain ample material for the completion of the geography, and folios describing 708 samples of rock, with many analyses, and 2,000 specimens of fossils. In mineralogy there are five folio volumes, with descriptions of 2,694 specimens.

In botany there are 149 folios, with 20,000 specimens, besides 160 full boxes, and seeds, barks, gums, etc., 500 in number, and many coloured sketches for illustration.

The zoölogical collection comprises 1,500 examples of birds, mammals, and reptiles, 4,000 insects and 500 mollusks, and there are 300 objects in the ethnological department.

According to the systematic plan for continuing the work, *El Perú*, when complete, would consist of twenty volumes.

Mr. DeKalb's letter ends with a question that should not be left without a reply:

Rather than encourage some new enterprise, would it not be a more fitting thing for one or more of our great scientific associations to join hands with the Geographical Society of Lima and the Peruvian people, and secure for the good of the world the fruits of a great life-work, which only needs to receive the finishing touches to render it available? It would surely be an appropriate act of that universal brotherhood of science of which we are wont to hear so much, and which needs to be quickened ever and anon by such deeds of generosity.

THE DUTREUIL DE RHINS EXPEDITION.—M. Fernand Grenard, the companion of the ill-fated Dutreuil de Rhins, made a detailed

report of his mission at a meeting of the Paris Geographical Society, held on the 7th of June.

This report fills more than thirty pages of the *Comptes Rendus*, Nos. 11 et 12, 1895.

The explorers left Paris in February, 1891, organized their caravan at Osh, in Russian Turkistan, and started, May 23, on their long journey across Tibet and through China to Peking.

They crossed the Alai Tagh, bare and desolate, especially on the Chinese slopes, and reached Kashgar, where they met the Russian Consul-General, Petrovsky, and the English travellers, Young-husband and Macartney. On the 7th of July they arrived at Khotan, where the real exploration began. Three campaigns were planned, each of a year in length; the first, to examine the mountains south of Khotan and Polur, and trace, if possible, the ancient road which led directly to Lassa; the second, to cross the mountains and push on to Lake Nam-tso and thence to Hsi-ning; the third, to traverse some districts of Mongolia and to end the journey at Peking. With some modifications, this general plan was carried out.

Arrived at Polur, Dutreuil de Rhins spent some time searching in vain for a pass through the Altyn-Tagh, and was at last helped on his way by the Chinese sub-prefect of Keria. The party entered the Ustun-Tagh and followed the valley of the Aksu River, which flows between enormous masses of green and red rocks, with peaks covered with snow, as far as the Kukbuyang pass, 5,800 metres (19,029 feet) above the sea, the greatest elevation attained during the journey. From this pass they followed the Keria River till it turned to the north, when they struck off along the foot of the glaciers of the Ustun-Tagh. It was in September, but the altitude was above 16,000 feet, and the temperature, which reached 104° Fahr. at midday, went down to 4° below zero at night. Water was scarce and bad, and the provisions were poor. The men gave out and the horses began to die. There was no game; not even a bird passed in the sky. Worn-out and starved, the party returned to Khotan late in October.

The second year's work met with unexpected obstacles. The remittances of money were delayed, and the amount, when received, was insufficient, and M. Dutreuil de Rhins, remembering the rigour of the climate on the high plateaux, and wishing to avoid the winter, made his start in August, when the melting snows transform the uplands into bogs and marshes. The animals perished, and the day's march, which should have been thirteen miles, was not more than seven or eight. The route was to the south-west. At Lake

Sumji-tso the first Tibetan was met, and not far beyond, in a vast amphitheatre of mountains, a small encampment of his people. They were friendly, but very poor, and the travellers asked for a guide to lead them to some more fertile region. The guide was furnished, but he lost his way in two days, and the explorers, on comparing notes, found that their supply of provisions would just enable them to reach Ladak, the nearest point at which they could be sure of replenishing their stock. They arrived at Leh on the 2d of October, and started on the 20th to cross the Karakoram and return to Khotan, which was reached November 21.

The results of these two years were valuable collections in ethnography and in natural history, and a vast number of meteorological and hypsometrical observations, besides 1,377 astronomical determinations of longitude and latitude.

From Khotan the explorers moved to Tchertchen, about 300 miles to the north-east, and started on the 3d of September, 1893, on their third campaign, following a southerly course. On the 26th they crossed the Arka-Tagh and entered a wholly unknown region, a chaos of lofty mountains, without sign of vegetable or animal life. October 3, they passed a salt lake, 25 miles long, with shores and enclosing mountains of a lively brick-red; and on the 10th they came to an encampment of Tibetan hunters, in a country full of antelopes, wild asses and yaks. A few days later the caravan was overtaken by a snow-storm which lasted nearly a week. The cold was intense, but the highest elevation was passed, and on the 3d of November, the direction of the march was changed to the eastward.

At Bower's lake Garing Cho, where he was turned away by the Tibetans, Dutreuil de Rhins received a message from the prefect of the district, asking for an interview. The explorer turned a deaf ear and pushed on; but the road was bad, and the next day he was overtaken by the prefect with an escort of fifty armed men. He attempted no violence, but declared that he would lose his life, if the Frenchmen passed that way. Dutreuil de Rhins showed his Chinese passport, and the prefect yielded; but on the 2d of December the caravan was stopped a few miles beyond Lake Nam-tso by an officer from Lassa, who announced the coming of a deputation from the city. This soon arrived. It was composed of the Imperial Commissioner's aide, three Chinese officers of the garrison, two Tibetan functionaries and three lamas, all splendidly dressed and extremely courteous in manner. They declared that nothing would give them greater pleasure than to receive the foreigners at Lassa, but they had to obey the inflexible law of the country. The

Tibetans laid the responsibility of the refusal upon the Chinese, and the Commissioner's aide said:

You and I understand the rules of international courtesy, but nothing can be done with these barbarous Tibetans. If you only had a Peking passport for Lassa I should open the way for you.

Forty-five days were spent in useless parleying, and then the march was resumed, this time towards the north-east. After crossing the frontier of Tibet, the party struck the most northerly of three commercial roads that lead from Lassa to Ta-Tsien. This was the route travelled by Miss A. R. Taylor, in 1892. On the 15th April the monastery of Tashi-gupa was reached, and here it was hoped to purchase supplies at a fair then open; but the lamas would have nothing to do with the strangers and strictly forbade dealings with them. They were even worse treated at the Kier-ku monastery, where they arrived on the 20th of May, in the middle of a rain, the first they had seen for a year. Their interpreter was pelted with stones and shelter in the village was refused to them.

All the eastern Tibetans were found to be much more inhospitable and violent than those of the west and south. Their fanaticism is unchecked even by the Chinese authority.

Of the three roads which lead from Kier-ku to Hsi-ning, Dutreuil de Rhins chose the shortest and most direct, but also, as the event proved, the most dangerous.

He started on the 1st of June, but missed the way and did not reach the first village, Tau-Buddha, till the next day in a pouring rain, which delayed the march for twenty-four hours. In the night two horses were stolen from the camp, and when inquiry was made for the head men in order to lodge a complaint, the natives refused to say where they could be seen. This seemed to be an occasion for a decided step, and Dutreuil de Rhins took the first two horses that came to hand, announcing that they would be returned as soon as he had had an interview with the head man. The Tibetans fled to their houses and opened fire on the caravan, mortally wounding Dutreuil de Rhins and killing several of the animals. The men of the neighboring villages hurried to the spot and joined in the attack. The ammunition of the caravan was soon exhausted, and the Tibetans rushed upon the party. M. Grenard was abandoned by his men and captured, to be turned adrift at the frontier of the district. He found shelter with a Chinese Consular agent, who informed him that M. Dutreuil de Rhins had been thrown into the river.

At Hsi-ning M. Grenard was kindly received by the Chinese

authorities, to whom the Tibetans ultimately forwarded the papers and effects of the expedition.

A MAN WITH A TAIL.—The *Bulletin* of the Paris Geographical Society, for the second quarter of 1895, contains a paper in which M. Paul d'Enjoy, *procureur* of the Republic at Bac-Lieu, in French Cochin China, gives an account of a trip to the Moï country in the spring of 1890.

The name *Moï* is an Annamite word equivalent to *barbarian*. The tribes to which it is applied have lived in Indo-China from the earliest times, and M. d'Enjoy suggests that they are perhaps the monkeys, whose battles with the gods are described in the sacred books of India and represented in the bas-reliefs of the Cambodian temples.

Several districts in the province of Biên-Hoa are inhabited by half-civilized Moïs, subject to the French authority. These people, modified physically and morally by mixture with the Annamite blood, pay taxes, cultivate rice-fields, carry their goods to market and make their purchases in the shops.

The independent Moïs, on the contrary, live an entirely wild life.

They are visited every year, during the dry season, by the Annamite traders, who ascend the Dong-Nai in their boats, laden with red cotton umbrellas, glass beads and ornaments, blankets, and above all with bottles, cracked pots and broken pitchers, and exchange these articles for resin, woods and gums, ivory or gold dust. So long as the trading is fairly conducted there is nothing to fear; but if there is cheating, the savages take a bloody revenge. One day M. d'Enjoy was called upon to try two Moïs who had been concerned in the murder of four Annamites. The Moïs were powerful men, with long hair and beards and nail-like talons, and their ankle-bones stood out like the spurs of a cock. They wore a red cord round the waist, and bracelets made of rattan. They refused to prostrate themselves before the "mandarin" and they admitted the charge against them without hesitation, nor could they be made to understand that they had done anything wrong. "A man that kills," they said, "may kill, because he kills." When told that they would be locked up, to begin with, they clapped their hands, and replied:

We were never so happy. No chief could dream of a finer house than the prison, and only to stay there for the rest of our lives we are ready to kill anybody for you.

M. d'Enjoy entered the country of these wild men just beyond Tri-An. The first village, in the unbroken forest, was composed of a single habitation in the form of a long tunnel made of sticks meeting at the top like the sides of the letter A and covered with leaves. This tunnel was 150 feet long, a little more than three feet high and six or seven feet wide at the base of the triangle, and it was open at each end.

The children, playing outside, set up a cry at the sight of M. d'Enjoy and his party, and at the sound a number of naked, wild-looking creatures rushed out of the tunnel and took to the woods like so many monkeys. M. d'Enjoy and his men were at the foot of a great tree, where a Moï was engaged in gathering honey. Alarmed by the flight of his companions, this man descended rapidly, stepping on the bits of wood which he had driven into the tree till he was about fifteen feet from the ground, when he made a spring and rushed, with his head down, to break through the circle about the trunk; but he was captured.

In the tunnel were found bamboo pipes, polished stones, copper bracelets and pearl necklaces.

With some difficulty the prisoner was induced to talk. The village belonged, he said, to the Leos, a warlike tribe, who fled at the sight of the strangers, because they took M. d'Enjoy, in his long white dress, for the demon of the moon.

The Moï had an oval face, with a long nose and smooth hair. He was tall and well made, with vigorous limbs, and he looked like a bronze statue. His ankle-bones were enormous, like those already noticed, and he had a tail. M. d'Enjoy says:

This discovery stupefied me. I approached him, and to be certain that I was not the plaything of an illusion I felt with my hand his caudal appendage. I satisfied myself in this way that the vertebral column of the Moï was prolonged beyond the body by three or four vertebrae so as to form a little tail like that of a Faun.*

The prisoner turned round and said, drawing a long sigh, that once all the Moïs had tails. The tail was a mark of the pure race, and it was becoming rarer with every generation since the day when the Moï king, whose tail was three cubits in length, had been driven from the rich plains of his ancestors.

The savage then recited a long poem, which the interpreter was not able to follow. Water and wine and spirits were offered for

* Cette découverte me stupéfia; je m'approchai de lui et pour être certain que je n'étais pas le jouet d'une illusion, je tâtai l'appendice caudal du sauvage.

Je constatai ainsi que la colonne vertébrale du Moï se prolongeait extérieurement au buste, de trois ou quatre vertèbres pour former une petite queue de faune.

refreshment, but in vain; the Moï quenched his thirst with the juice of a liana. At nightfall a guard was set to watch him, but in the morning the prisoner was gone and the guard was delirious with fever. In a lucid interval he told how he had been led to drink the juice of a liana. The fever was so violent that M. d'Enjoy determined at once to return to Biên-Hoa, where the sick man recovered, though his faculties were for a long time dulled.

Circumstances have interfered with M. d'Enjoy's purpose to make more extended explorations in the Moï country, but it is to be hoped that he will not resign himself to inactivity. A man with a tail is no slight trophy to bring back, on paper, from a brief excursion; but a living Moï with prolonged vertebral column, safely landed at Biên-Hoa, or still better at Saïgon, would be a pearl of price. It is true that the liana juice is a serious obstacle in the way, and yet the timely exhibition of chloroform to the savage would work wonders.

THE LEOPOLDINISCH-CAROLINISCHE AKADEMIE, HALLE a/S, announces the death of its president, the Government Privy-Counsellor Prof. Dr. Hermann Knoblauch, at Baden-Baden, on the 30th of June, 1895, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

JOSEPH THOMSON, the well-known explorer of Central Africa, died on the 2d of August, at the early age of thirty-seven years. He was born and educated in Scotland, and began his African career as geologist of the Royal Geographical Society's expedition to Central Africa, under the conduct of Keith Johnston, in 1879. On the death of the leader within a few months, Mr. Thomson took charge of the party and returned to Zanzibar in a year, having done much good work.

In 1883-84 he explored Masai-Land for the Royal Geographical Society, and received their Founder's medal. He afterwards visited the Central Sudan and Morocco, where he twice crossed the Atlas range.

His latest journeys in British Central Africa were interrupted by failing health, which finally gave way.

With rare qualifications for the explorer's task, Mr. Thomson possessed uncommon tact and patience in dealing with uncivilized races, and it is to be remembered to his honour that he never found it necessary to resort to bloodshed.